

DON'TS, FOR SPEAKERS AND WRITERS.

(Written for the Saturday News BY EDWARD B. WARMAN, A. M. Author of "Practical Orthodoxy and Critique," "The Voice," "How to Train It," "How to Care for It," etc.)

Don't say "think for" for "think."
Example: "He has more experience in the art than you think for" should be, "He has more experience in the art than you think" (the has).

Don't say "thoroughly understands."
Example: "He thoroughly understands his business," should be "He understands his business thoroughly."
Do not place the adverb before the verb it qualifies.

Don't say "those kind are" for "that kind is."
Example: "Those kind of peaches are gone," should be "That kind of peaches is gone." "That kind of people is numerous."

Don't say "three last" for "last three."
Example: "The last three pupils," should be "The last three pupils."

Don't say "threwed" for "threw."
Example: "I threwed the ball," should be "I threw the ball."

Don't say "to" for "of."
Example: "I'll be 20 minutes to 4" (o'clock), should be "It is 20 minutes of 4" (o'clock).

Note.—Twenty minutes to four would be 20 minutes toward 4, i. e., 20 minutes after 3, as time is reckoned from the hour last passed.

Don't say "to have come" for "to come."
Example: "I expected to have come this morning," should be "I expected to come this morning."

Don't say "to have found" for "to find."
Example: "I expected to have found him here," should be "I expected to find him here."

Don't say "to have gone" for "to go."
Example: "They wished to have gone yesterday," should be "They wished to go yesterday."

Don't say "look up" or "taken up" for "begin."
Example: "Has school taken up?" should be "Has school begun?"

Don't say "transpired" for "occurred."
Example: "The fight transpired yesterday," should be "The fight occurred yesterday."

Example: "The fight transpired yesterday," should be "The fight occurred yesterday."

Note.—Transpire—other than a synonym of perspire—means to reveal, to come to light. It should be used in such instances only.

Example: "He has just transpired that Frederick is the assassin."

Don't say "try an experiment" for "make an experiment."
Example: "I'll try an experiment," should be "I'll make an experiment."

Note.—The experiment is the trial. One does not try a trial.

Don't say "two first" for "first two."
Example: "They occupied the two first rows," should be "They occupied the first two rows."

Note.—There can be but one row that is first.

Don't say "ugly" for "homely."
Note.—Ugly has reference to disposition, homely to appearance. One may be homely and also ugly; such a one is not to be despised. Homeliness is not to be despised, but ugliness is to be avoided.

Don't say "unknown" for "unbeknown."
Example: "He is unbeknown to the others," should be "He is unknown to the others."

Don't say "uncommon" for "uncommonly."
Example: "It was uncommon good," should be "It was uncommonly good."

Don't say "universally by all."
Example: "The book is universally beloved by all," should be "The book is universally beloved," or "They were beloved by all."

Note.—Either universally or all is superfluous.

Don't say "upwards" for "upward."
Note.—The "s" is unnecessary; the word should be upward. See afterwards.

Don't say "upwards of" for "more than."
Example: "He has been in Washington upwards of a year," should be "He has been in Washington more than a year."

The word upward is often understood to mean up toward; hence, a worded note. It is better to say "more than."

If you mean "more than,"
"I have been your wife in this obedience upward of 20 years,"—Shakespeare.

Note.—The foregoing is an illustration of the words "upward of" in the sense of "more than."

Don't say "us" for "we."
Example: "Us men were followers," should be "We men were followers."

Don't say "vast" for "great."
Example: "He lost a vast amount of money," should be "He lost a great or enormous amount of money."

Note.—The word vast should never be used in this sense.

Don't say "very bad" for "very badly."
Example: "I want some ice cream very bad," should be "I want some ice cream very badly."

Note.—Very bad ice cream may be obtained, but it is not desirable.

Don't say "very best," etc., for "best," etc.
Example: "It was the very best," "It was the very highest," "It was the very longest," "It was the very prettiest," should be "It was the best," "It was the highest," "It was the longest," "It was the prettiest."

Note.—Avoid the use of the word very before superlatives. It does not make the best any better; the highest any higher, the longest any longer.

Don't say "vicinity" for "neighborhood."
Example: "A veterinary disappears," should be "A veterinarian disappears," or "A veterinary surgeon disappears."

Note.—The word veterinary is an adjective.

Don't say "vicinity" for "neighborhood."
Example: "He is esteemed for his vicinity," should be "He is esteemed for his vicinity."

Note.—A man may have a reputation for vicinity, but it is not one for which he will be esteemed.

Story Writing by Grade Pupils in the City Schools.

NOTHING in connection with the city schools today affords a better opportunity for the pupils to display their originality of thought, exercise their imagination and at the same time give them an impressive lesson in language and composition than do the exercises given in the fifth grade in all the schools of the city; and nothing could more plainly show the disposition and character of the children than the stories which they are called upon to complete in those exercises.

In the language and composition book parts of stories are given and the pupils are instructed to complete the stories in their own manner and give them the title which they think appropriate. In a class of children about 11 or 12 years of age, it is easy to imagine that there would be a variety of conclusions and climaxes. Some of them are decidedly interesting and show much originality of thought and expression.

It is not a very hard matter to tell which of the stories are written by boys and which by girls. As a general rule the girls do not bring their stories to a sensational and exciting climax, but they have them tinged with romance with just enough excitement to make them interesting and at the same time allow everything to have a happy ending. On the other hand the boys have to have some thrilling and hair-raising scenes in their stories with a grand climax at the end in which nearly every one connected with the story is killed. To hear the children read their stories is certainly a treat and well worth hearing.

The "News" has secured copies of two of the stories written recently by pupils in the "Fifth" school and produces them herewith. The part of the story given in the language book is as follows:

"Why doesn't papa come," said little Phoebe, pressing her face against the window and peering out into the gathering gloom.

"He should be here by this time," replied her mother; "something has detained him, no doubt, but he will surely come soon."

"I hope he will come before it gets dark, for the wolves might come out of the woods," answered Phoebe. "Then I always think more about the Indians when papa is away than when he is at home."

"Oh, you needn't be afraid of In-

dians," said her brother Henry, a sturdy boy of twelve, who came in at that moment with his arms full of wood. "There hasn't been an Indian around for more than six months. I don't believe they will come back here any more, after the scare they had last spring. I think that they have had enough of bullets at that time to make them let us alone for awhile," he continued with confidence, as he threw the wood into the box.

"I've fed old Indian and put the corn into the boxes for the oxen, so papa won't have so much to do when he comes," he added, turning to his mother.

Mrs. Williams smiled. "That's a good, thoughtful boy," she said. "Now fill up the wood-box, and by that time your father will be home and we can have supper."

Mr. Williams had been one of the first who had fled in Ohio after the country came into undisputed possession of the English. He had built a small log house, and cleared a piece of ground, which grew larger each year as he cut down the trees. Upon this he raised his little crop of grain and vegetables, which supplied the family with food, and though they suffered many privations, this little family of pioneers was contented and happy.

Today the father had gone to the village, five miles away, with a load of cord wood, and had not returned as early as usual.

"Open the door, mamma, Phoebe, I hear someone pushing against it," said Mrs. Williams. "It is Henry with another armful of wood."

Phoebe did as her mother told her, but when she threw open the door, there stood, not Henry, but a tall, fierce-looking Indian.

The pupils were requested to finish the story by adding about 100 words. Following is the ending written by a girl in the class:

PHOEBE AND THE INDIAN.

Phoebe had been brought up to be brave. But this was an exception. There she was standing at the door with an Indian not five feet away. She had never seen so close to one before. There was no time to lose, she knew that much. So as it was the most natural thing to do she screamed.

Her mother had seen the Indian, and was trying to get the gun down from the wall, but it was caught and would not budge.

Phoebe had run half way into the room.

The Indian advanced into the room and caught Phoebe up and ran away with her.

"Oh, mother, mother! He's got me. He's taking me off; mother, father, Henry, help!"

Mrs. Williams had gotten the gun down and turned it in time to see the Indian pick up Phoebe and run.

She couldn't fire because she was afraid of hitting Phoebe.

Just then Henry came running in. "Mother, why is Phoebe screaming?"

He looked up into her face, and saw how distressed she looked. Mother, he said, "tell me what has happened."

Then she told him all about it.

Just then Mr. Williams came in saying that Indians were in the village.

What to do they did not know.

The Indian and Phoebe were some distance away by this time, and Mr. Williams knew that if he was ever to see her again he must go after them.

He aroused the people of the village and a company of men started after them.

Phoebe meanwhile was not having such a hard time after all, but she was very frightened.

The Indian was kind to her, that is, kind in his Indian way.

He had a swift little pony with him. He set her on behind, and they were soon far off.

Phoebe had often been told to drop things that she had with her if she should ever be taken away, so that they might trace her and get her back.

So first she dropped her handkerchief, then her hair ribbon, then she tore her red gingham apron and dropped pieces of it.

Pretty soon they came in sight of wig-wams. The Indian led her to one of them and his squaw came to the door. They talked together a moment in their language, then motioned to Phoebe to follow.

The Indians offered her food, but she was too afraid to eat a thing.

After awhile she lay down on some straw they had put there for her. She did not mean to go to sleep—she was afraid she might hurt her while sleeping. She lay there for awhile, but soon fell asleep. She was so exhausted with her ride and the fright she had had.

Mr. Williams and the men searched all night but could find no trace of the Indian and Phoebe.

The next morning they found some of the things Phoebe had dropped and

then it was not long before they were found.

They drove the Indians off without much trouble, and got Phoebe back, and she wasn't harmed in the least.

Following is the story written by a boy:

THE FIERCE LOOKING INDIAN.

He had come to kill them; two Indians had captured Henry and were making war upon the village and burning everything in their way.

He struck Mrs. Williams dead and carried Phoebe off, burning and killing everything he could find. Mr. Williams came home the next morning. He could not get there the night before on account of the Indians.

He came in and found his wife dead on the floor; he grabbed his gun and with some other men set out for the Indians, but the children were never found. It is supposed that they were killed.

NEW LIBRARY BOOKS.

The following 35 books will be added to the public library Monday morning, May 1, 1905:

MISCELLANEOUS.

Adams—Outlet.

Cochrane—Wonders of Modern Mechanism.

Fox—Following the Sun-flag.

Higginson—Hawthorne Centenary.

Kasson—Evolution of the United States Constitution.

MacLean & Brown—Marjorie Fleming.

Matthews—Navajo Legends.

Noussance—The Kaiser as He Is.

Reagan—Brother and Sister.

Rove—Physical Nature of the Child.

Sanders—Honore de Balzac.

Sargent—Manual of trees of North America.

Seager—Introduction to economics.

Sids—Multiple Personality.

Villiers—Fort Arthur.

PICTION.

Anon—Aucassin and Nicolette.

Canfield—Ferry the Guide.

Clark—Quakers.

Hichens—Garden of Allah.

Johnson—In the Name of Liberty.

O'Higgins—Smoke-Eaters.

Rice—Sandy.

Robertson—Down to the sea.

Stewart—Fugitive Blacksmith.

Wells—Twelve stories and a dream.

JUVENILE.

Aaron—Butterfly hunters in the Car-

ibbean.

Bell—Star Land.

Bell—Fairytale Plays and How to Act Them.

Bodley and Others—Wonder Stories from Herodotus.

Douglas—Little Girl in Old Philadelphia.

Gomme—King's Story Book.

Griffiths—Romance of Discovery.

Hanson—Old Greek Stories.

Ragozin—Firthlof and Roland.

Anon—True Stories of Heroic Lives.

Frightful Suffering Relieved.

Suffering frightfully from the viru-

lent poisons of undigested food, C. G.

Grayson, of Lulu, Miss., took Dr.

King's New Life Pills, "with the re-

sult," he writes, "that I was cured."

All stomach and bowel disorders give

way to their tonic, laxative properties.

25c at Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept. guaran-

teed.

BEST SELLING BOOKS

Record for March.

Following is a list of the six most

popular new books in order of demand,

computed from reports of leading book

sellers of the country:

The Clansman, Dixon \$1.50

The Masquerader—Thurston 1.50

The Prospector—Connor 1.50

The Millionaire Baby—Green 1.50

Beverly of Graustark—McCutcheon 1.50

Ames Beton 1.50

The Prodigal Son—Hal Caine 1.50

In the Bishop's Carriage—Michel

son 1.50

The Seeker—Wilson 1.50

The Double Harness—Coe 1.50

God's Good Man—Corelli 1.50

Old Grogan Graham—Lorimer 1.50

The Ladder of Swords—Parker 1.50

My Lady of the North—Parish 1.50

And a hundred more.

DESERET NEWS BOOK STORE.

6 Main St.

Timely Economies.

It is the intention to make this one of the best and most satisfactory UNDERMUSLIN SALES ever held in Salt Lake. Do not miss it.

"The Paris."

Remarkable Prices.

Every garment offered at these remarkably low prices is new, clean and generously made of good materials.

OUR MAY SALE OF SANITARY, NON-SWEAT SHOP

Muslin Underwear

COMMENCES MONDAY MORNING AND LASTS FOR ONE WEEK.

A Sale of Vital Importance to Every Woman in Salt Lake and Vicinity. Values Were Never Better. Read Every Item. Each Tells an Unusual Story.

THIS STORE will fairly buzz with Selling Excitement Next Week, for this Sale will be one of the Most Important Ever Held. It is just the time of the year when Every Woman Must Replenish Her Supply of Undermuslins. Every Garment that will be Displayed is Bright, New and Freshly Beautiful. The Foremost Thought in the Selection of our Line of Muslin Underwear has been the Worthiness and Excellence of Every Article.

Comparison is the Best Evidence of the Superiority of the Offerings which you will find here. Examine the Materials, Trimmings, Workmanship, and General Appearance of the Garments. Note the Liberal Fullness and Ample Sizes of even the Lowest Priced Kinds. A Glimpse at the Bargains will Quickly Convince Every Woman of the Wisdom of Buying a Season's Supply During This Sale.

Every Sale Price is from One-Third to One-Half Less Than Regular. Do Not Fail to Come.

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED. A Few Suggestions of the Many Bargains Offered. MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

NIGHT GOWNS.

Made in good styles, full lengths and all sizes. Prices 39c to \$6.00.

At 39c MUSLIN GOWNS, all sizes, V neck, tucked yoke and hemstitched ruffle. Two styles.

At 48c MUSLIN GOWNS, V neck, tucked and insertion yoke. Full length.

At 59c MUSLIN GOWN, Tucked and insertion yoke.

At 63c MUSLIN GOWN, V neck, Val. insertion and lace yoke.

At 77c FINE MUSLIN GOWN, square neck, long sleeves and tucked yoke.

At 87c MUSLIN GOWNS, exceptional values, two styles, square neck, finished with ruffle of swiss embroidery and insertions and lace edge. Full lengths and all sizes.

At 1.09 LONG CLOTH GOWN, Full from band of insertion at neck.

At \$1.73 UNMATCHABLE VALUES. OVER ONE DOZEN DIFFERENT STYLES TO CHOOSE FROM, BROKEN LOTS, BUT ALL SIZES. VALUES UP TO \$2.50.

MUSLIN SKIRTS.

These skirts are made from one half to three-fourths of a yard fuller than those you usually find in stores. They are trimmed with lace, embroidery, hemstitching, etc., in very desirable styles. Prices from 37c to \$7.00.

At 37c MUSLIN SKIRTS, Good, plain style, with 9 inch flounce.

At 48c MUSLIN SKIRTS, 5 different styles to choose from. Good materials, nicely made.

At 63c MUSLIN SKIRTS, 9 and 12 inch flounces tucked and edged with embroidery.

At 93c MUSLIN SKIRTS, Good qualities. One style has 12 inch flounce, tucks and embroidery edge. Other style has 12-inch flounce, Torchon lace and insertion.

At \$1.29 SKIRTS, made of a fine grade of long cloth, 18 inch double flounce, hemstitched and tucked.

At 1.79 SKIRTS, made of fine grade of long cloth, two good styles, with deep embroidery flounce.

Other good values at \$2.50, \$3.25, \$5.00, \$6.50 and \$7.00.

DRAWERS.

They have full, fluffy flounces, embroidery trimmings, and are finished with hemstitching and tucking. Prices from 25c to \$2.75.

At 23c MUSLIN DRAWERS—Good plain styles. All sizes.

At 27c MUSLIN DRAWERS—Have 4-inch tucked ruffle. All sizes.

At 33c MUSLIN DRAWERS—Have 4-inch hemstitched tucked ruffle. All sizes.

At 59c DRAWERS, Three different styles. One is made of muslin, with 4-inch ruffle of embroidery and tucks. Another is made of longcloth, 9-inch ruffle, hemstitched and tucked, edged with 2-inch torchon lace, sizes 23 to 29. Another is made of longcloth, 6-inch ruffle tucked and 2-inch edge of embroidery.

At 83c DRAWERS, One kind is made of fine soft long cloth, wide tucked ruffle and two rows of Val. lace. The other is made of combed with heavy insertion and wide tucked ruffle.

Other values at \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$2.75 are big bargains.

CORSET COVERS.

In dainty styles, nicely made. If you made them yourself, you could not improve upon them. The prices range from 8c to \$2.50.

At 8c CORSET COVERS, Neat, plain, fitted muslin cover for one-half of what they are sold for everywhere.

At 18c CORSET COVERS, A neat muslin cover, fitted back, blouse front, high neck finished with embroidery. All sizes.

At 27c CORSET COVERS, Made of long cloth, finished in arm hole and neck with ruffle of same material. Two bands of embroidery insertion down front. Another style of long cloth, trimmed with Val. insertion and tucks on yoke and lace edges. All sizes.

At 37c CORSET COVERS, Made of fine cambrie, embroidery yoke, finished with hemstitched ruffle.

At 59c CORSET COVERS, Neat, fine lace and long cloth cover, 3 wide bands of lace insertion, in all sizes. Another style made of long cloth, fine torchon insertion yoke, and lace edge. Sizes from 34 to 40.

Other exceptional values at \$1.00, \$1.65, \$1.75, \$2.25 and \$2.50.

CHEMISES.

You will find here dozens of different styles and qualities which range in price from 25c to \$3.50. Every taste can be suited.

At 33c CHEMISES, Made of muslin in plain style, finished with ruffle.

At 37c CHEMISES, Made of fine quality of muslin with plain round neck, and finished with embroidery.

At 59c CHEMISES, Made of muslin, with round yoke of insertion, finished with hemstitched ruffle.

At 67c CHEMISES, In all sizes. Good values. Yoke made of edged with lace.

At 1.23 CHEMISES, Made of long cloth in skirt length, 2 rows of Val. insertion and finished with Val. lace, torchon ruffle and two rows of Val. insertion on skirt.

At 1.73 CHEMISES, Made of good quality long cloth, skirt